

THE GRAND RIVER TIMES.

VOLUME V.

GRAND HAVEN, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 227.

THE GRAND RIVER TIMES

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING, BY
JOHN W. BARNES.

Office on Washington street, 3d door below the
Washington House, second story.

TERMS.—Payment in Advance.
Taken at the office, or forwarded by mail, --- \$1.00
Delivered by the carrier in the village, --- 1.50
One shilling in addition to the above will be
charged for every three months that payment is
delayed.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are
paid, except at the discretion of the publisher.

Terms of Advertising.

One square (12 lines or less), first insertion fifty
cents, twenty-five cents for each subsequent in-
sertion. Legal advertisements at the rates pre-
scribed by law. Yearly or monthly advertisements as
follows:

1 square 1 month, \$1.00	1 square 1 year, \$5.00
1 " 3 " 2.00	1 column 1 " 30.00
1 " 6 " 3.00	1-2 " 1 " 20.00

Business Cards, \$3.00 per annum.

Advertisements unaccompanied with written or
verbal directions, will be published until ordered
out, and charged for. When a postponement is
added to an advertisement, the whole will be
charged the same as for the first insertion.

Letters relating to business, to receive at-
tention, must be addressed to the publisher.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY—1856

**Ottawa Iron Works, Ottawa Point, Ot-
tawa County, Mich.**

FERRY & CHANDLER, Manufacturers of
Stationary and Marine, high or low pressure
Engines, Mill Gearing, Iron and Brass Castings.
Post Office address, Grand Haven, Mich.

Wm M. Ferry, Jr., M. T. E. Chandler.

TIMOTHY FLETCHER, County Clerk and
Register of Deeds, for Ottawa County. Grand
Haven, Mich.

**WILLIAM HATHAWAY, Jr., Judge of Pro-
bate for Ottawa Co. P. O. address, Crockerly,
Ottawa Co., Mich.**

GEORGE PARKS, Treasurer of Ottawa Co.,
and Justice of the Peace.

**R. W. DUNCAN, Attorney at Law, and Solicit-
or in Chancery; also agent for obtaining Bun-
dles, and collecting claims against the United
States, in connection with a General Agency
at Washington. Office third door below the
Washington House.**

**CROSVENOR REED, Attorney and Counsel-
or at Law. All business intrusted to me will be
promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Resi-
dence, Charleston Landing, Ottawa Co., Mich.**

**ROBERT H. WILBER, Notary Public, Coun-
ty Clerk's Office, Grand Haven, Mich.**

New Wholesale and Retail Bookstore,
Rathbun Buildings, Monroe st., Grand Rapids.

ALL articles in the Book and Stationery line,
Paper Hangings, etc., supplied on the most reason-
able terms.
J. TERHUNE, Jr.

Dentistry.

DR. L. A. ROGERS, Surgeon Dentist, Office
in Dr. Shepard's New Block, Monroe st., Grand
Rapids, Mich., where he may be found during
business hours.

FERRY & WALLACE, Dealers in Fancy
Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hardware
and Groceries. Water st., Grand Haven, Mich.

Thos. W. Ferry, Noah H. Ferry.

FERRY & CO., Manufacturers of Lumber, and
Dealers in all kinds of Merchandise, Provisions,
Shingle-Bolts, and Shingles. White Lake, Oc-
cena Co., Mich.

FOSTER & PARRY, Wholesale and Retail
Dealers in Hard and Hollow-Ware, Iron, and
Manufacturers of Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware, foot
of Monroe street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

STONE & CHUBB, Manufacturers of Plows,
Cultivators, and Grain Cradles, and dealers in
all kinds of Agricultural Implements, and Ma-
chines. Agricultural Warehouse, Canal street,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

**STEPHEN MONROE, Physician and Sur-
geon. Office over J. T. Davis' Tailor Shop—
Washington street.**

**FERRY & SONS, Forwarding and Commis-
sion Merchants. Central Dock, Grand Haven,
Mich.**

JOHN T. DAVIS, Merchant Tailor. Shop on
Washington street, second door west of H. Grif-
fin's store.

**HOPKINS & BROTHERS, Storage, Forward-
ing and Commission Merchants; general dealers
in all kinds of Dry Goods, Groceries, Grain and
Provisions; manufacturers and dealers whole-
sale and retail in all kinds of lumber. Mill
Point, Mich.**

**C. DAVIS & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Gro-
ceries, Provisions, Hardware, Crockerly, Boots and
Shoes, &c. Muskegon, Mich.**

**OTTAWA HOUSE (formerly William Tell Ho-
tel), Levi Shackleton Proprietor, Water street,
Grand Haven, Mich.**

WASHINGTON HOUSE, By Henry Pennoyer.
The proprietor has the past spring newly
fitted and partly re-furnished this House, and
feels confident visitors will find the House to
compare favorably with the best in the State.

HENRY GRIFFIN, Commission Merchant and
General Agent, Dealer in Salt, Flour, Dry and
Green Fruits, Provisions, Family Groceries,
Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c., &c., at his old
stand opposite the Washington House, Grand
Haven, Michigan.

A. B. BIDWELL & SON, Confectionery and
Bakery, Grand Rapids, Mich. C. B. Albee agent
for Grand Haven and vicinity.

CORN SHELLERS, Various Kinds, at
S. & C's Ag'l. Warehouse.

**PORTABLE HAY PRESSES (Vertical and Hor-
izontal) for sale at**
S. & C's Ag'l. Warehouse.

STRAW, Hay and Cornstalk Cutters at
S. & C's Ag'l. Warehouse.

TIME!!

CLOCKS of all kinds, for sale cheap by
H. C. & W.

PAINTS.—100 Kegs Pure Buffalo, No. 1 White
Lead, in oil, dry White and Red Lead, and
permanent Paris Green, in oil, at
GRIFFIN'S Drugstore.

FRUIT GROWERS COVENTION.

The Western New York Fruit Growers
Convention has just closed its sitting in Buf-
falo. The society is composed of sixty-four
members, comprising the most prominent
Horticulturists, professional and amateur, in
Western New York. Its decisions, there-
fore are of great weight. From the simi-
larity of our climate, soil and productions
with theirs, the results of their experience is
of deep interest to Michigan Fruit Growers.

The following resolutions were adopted
unanimously by the Convention.

Resolved, That this Convention confident-
ly recommend to the farmers of Western N.
Y. an increased and extensive cultivation of
fruit for market as an easy, safe and sure
means of ensuring ample and speedy profits
on the amount of capital invested and the
amount of care and labor required.

Resolved, That the cities on the sea-
board, interior cities and villages, in con-
nection with the extensive demand at the West
for good fruits, render it morally certain that
the fruit market cannot be overstocked to the
prejudice of largely remunerating prices
for many years to come, if ever.

Resolved, That to Apples and Peaches,
as crops requiring the least care and skill,
the general farmer may most easily direct
his labor; while the cultivation of choice
varieties of fall and winter Pears, the Grape
and Strawberry, offer promise of the most
remuneration for well directed labor and
skill.

Resolved, That we deem the cultivation of
the Pear and quince stock under favorable
circumstances, worthy of high commendation
but that we confidently recommend its gen-
eral cultivation among farmers, believing
those on Pear stocks will be more safe, long-
er lived, and ensuring, for a number of years
as a general crop, a better return for the cap-
ital invested.

Resolved, That to ensure the proper re-
turn for labor in fruit culture, especial atten-
tion will be required to the judicious selec-
tion of good varieties, to care and skill in
culture, and as of paramount importance,
a full knowledge of the best means for ripen-
ing, preserving and marketing fruits of all
kinds.

A committee, of whom Mr. Barry, of
Rochester, was chairman, reported the fol-
lowing varieties of Pears, as in their opinion,
were best adapted to the general cultivation
of Western New York: Bartlett, Louise
Bonne de Jersey, Virgalieu, Lawrence, Vicar
of Winkfield, Easter Buerre, Glout Moreau,
Sheldon Flemish Beauty.

The Apples recommended to the farmers
of Western New York, were the King of
Tompkins county, Rhode Island Greening,
Baldwin, Northern Spy, Gravenstein, Fall
Pippin.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.—The following
timely suggestions, from the Richmond En-
quirer, cannot be too extensively copied:

"The Democracy is now one determined,
compact and national party. Sectional feuds
and sectional feelings are obliterated and for-
gotten. It is the party of the constitution
and the country—the only sheet anchor of
hope to the conservative and patriotic. Let
us endeavor to preserve its unity and its in-
tegrity, not to divide it by discussions as to
the superior claims of the North or South to
the next Presidency. The Democratic party
knows no North or South. It recognizes no
sectional, no personal claims to the Presidency.

When the nominating convention meets,
let it select its candidate with sole reference
to the good of the country. Let us excite as
little personal or sectional prejudices in the
meantime as possible, so that we may con-
duct the canvass with the same zeal, devoted-
ness and harmony that we now practice.—
If the friends of the many distinguished men
who have been suggested as candidates
choose to present their claims, let them do so
without disparaging the merits or claims of
others. Above all things, however, let us
avoid raising the sectional question of the
claims of the North or the South to that of-
fice. The office belongs to the country, not
to sections. Get the right man, and he will
be sure to do equal justice to all sections."

THE GREAT NORTHWEST.—The Cleve-
land Plaindealer says: "It is time that the
"Great Northwest," as it is so flatteringly
called by eastern and southern demagogues,
and also by northern and western toolies,
just before a Presidential election—it is time
we say, that this "Great Northwest" began
to set up for itself. It has played "second
fiddle" to the East, and danced attendance
upon the South, long enough. It has not
only the largest lakes, the longest rivers,
the biggest prairies, tallest corn, prettiest
women and fattest babies, but it has more
land to the acre, and more democratic voters;
more men who gain their bread by the sweat
of their brows—who work all day and sleep
all night—than any or all other sections of
the Union. Agriculturally, commercially and
geographically we are central, and politically
we are destined to be so, just as soon as we
like the older portions of the confederacy,
act in political concert.

Adversity is the trial of principle.

DISASTERS ON THE LAKES IN 1855.—Capt.
D. P. DOBBINS, General Inspector of the
Board of Lake Underwriters, has prepared for
the Underwriters' Convention in session
at Buffalo, a statement of the marine losses
upon the Western Lakes for the year 1855.

The total loss of property is given at
\$2,821,590, against \$2,187,825 in 1854—
an increase of \$633,764; and the total loss of
life at 118, against 119 in 1854—a decrease
of 1. The total number of disasters in 1855
was six hundred and three, of which two oc-
curred in the month of January, two in Feb-
ruary, two in March, eight in April, forty-five
in May, thirty-seven in June, thirty-five in
July, twenty-five in August, seventy-four in
September, one hundred and forty-eight in
October, one hundred and forty-three in No-
vember, twenty-six in December, and thirty-
five dates not given.

Three steamers, seven propellers, six
barques, brigs, thirty-eight three schooners
and one tug, have gone out of existence dur-
ing the year, making a total of fifty-eight.

Even with the enormous aggregate of loss
given above, Capt. DOBBINS states that the
loss of property is underrated, and, owing to
imperfect returns, understated also. The
aggregate losses of property on the Western
Lakes may be safely put down at \$3,000,-
000. One very striking feature of the dis-
asters of the past season is the large number
of steam vessels lost, principally propellers,
comprising nearly thirty-three per cent. of
the whole aggregate value of property de-
stroyed.

THE ODD FELLOWS.—The annual report
of the Representatives of the Grand Lodge
of Michigan, in the Grand Lodge of the
United States, made to the former body,
shows some interesting facts, connected with
the institution. There are in the United
States some 3,313 lodges and 200,600 mem-
bers of the Order. The revenue of Lodges
is \$1,147,133 95; the amount paid during
the year for relief was as follows:

For relief of brothers,	\$373,385 12
" widows and orphans,	69,913 41
Education of orphans,	12,465 73
Burying the dead,	89,650 51

Total for benevolent purposes \$445,414 77
which is a most gratifying exhibit of the
working of this benevolent institution.

The Grand Sire reported several points on
which he has decided during the past year,
among these was the humane one, that in
case of the suicide of brethren, the family is
entitled to benefits, the mode of death not
debarring them from the privileges acquired
for them by the deceased member.

The proposition to merge the encampment
branch with the Subordinate Lodge, was dis-
cussed and rejected.

The report shows a favorable condition of
the order throughout the country.

ABOUT LUCKY.—Henry Ward Beecher
in a recent lecture, says: "I may here, as
well as anywhere, impart the secret of what
is called good luck and bad luck. There are
men who supposing Providence to have an
implacable spite against them, bemoan in
poverty of a wretched old age the misfor-
tunes of their lives. Luck forever run
against them and for others.

One, with a good profession, lost his luck
in the river, where he idled away his time
fishing, when he should have been in the of-
fice. Another, with a good trade continually
burnt up his good luck by his hot temper,
which provoked all his employers to leave
him. Another with a lucrative business,
lost his luck by amazing diligence at every-
thing but his business. Another, who steady-
ly followed his trade, as steadily followed his
bottle. Another, who was honest and con-
stant at his work; erred by perpetual mis-
judgements; he lacked discretion. Hun-
dreds lose their luck by endorsing; by san-
guine speculations; by trusting fraudulent
men, and by dishonest gains. A man never
has good luck who has a bad wife. I never
knew an early-rising, hard-working prudent
man, careful of his earnings, and strictly
honest, who complained of bad luck. A
good character, good habits and iron industry
are impregnable to the assaults of all the ill
luck that fools ever dreamed of. But when
I see a tatterdemalion, creeping out of a gro-
cery late in the forenoon, with his hands
stuck into his pockets, the rim of his hat
turned up, and the crown knocked in, I know
he has bad luck—for the worst of all luck is
to be a sluggard, a knave or a tippler."

ANOTHER WILD CAT.—As the bills of
"The Bank of Ohio Savings Institute" are
afloat here to a considerable extent, Messrs
David Preston & Co., wrote to the Postmaster
at Tiffin Ohio, whence the bills purport to
issue, for information concerning it. His re-
ply is under date of the 22d, and is as fol-
lows:—

Yours of the 18th inst. is received. In
answer I can only say that the concern is look-
ed upon as a wild cat speculation. It reports
to be located here, which is not the case.—
The whole thing is managed in New York
City. None of their money comes here for
circulation. Our Banks and business men
will not touch it. Very Respectfully,
GEO. KNAPP.

**AMOUNT OF FOOD NECESSARY TO EN-
ABLE MEN TO RESIST POLAR COLD.**—Refer-
ring to the late lecture of Dr. Kane, giving
an account of his polar explorations, the N. Y.
Evening Post says:

An opportunity has thus been given of
testing the ability of the human body to re-
sist a temperature several degrees below zero,
for several months together. The Doctor
and his party were enabled to do this by an
immense consumption of animal food, the
ordinary daily allowance to each man being
six or eight ducks, or an equivalent in several
pounds of the fat seal.

Shortly after the discovery of the com-
pound nature of the atmosphere Priestly
Crawford broached the theory that the ani-
mal heat of the body is maintained at an
uniform temperature of 98 degrees, by means
of a liberal consumption of food containing
carbon in excess, as animal food, where the
cold is severe. The most beautiful and bril-
liant series of experiments prosecuted by
Liebig, were those intended to establish this
theory, which they do most successfully.

In this connection the experiment of
Dr. Kane and his party in showing the kind
and amount of food required to enable the
human body to resist the depressing influence
of a continued low temperature, for a period
longer than any other recorded, is of the
highest practical value.

WORTH KNOWING.—One pound of green
copperas, (costing seven cents) dissolved in
one quart of water and poured down a privy
will effectually concentrate and destroy the
foullest smells. For water closets on board
ships and steamboats, about hotels and other
places, there is nothing so nice to cleanse and
purify those places, as simple green copperas,
dissolved; and for sick rooms it may be placed
under the bed in anything that will hold wa-
ter, and thus render a hospital or other places
of the sick free from unpleasant smells.—
For butcher's stalls, fish markets, slaughter
houses, sinks, and wherever there are putrid
and offensive gasses, dissolve copperas and
sprinkle it about, and in a very few days the
bad smell will pass away. If a cat, rat or
mouse dies about the house, and sends forth
an offensive gas, place some dissolved coppe-
ras in a cup or jar anywhere within smelling
distance, and it is a sure cure. I have known
a stock of goods which were nearly spoiled
by a skunk, under a store, to be cleaned and
restored by simply sprinkling dissolved coppe-
ras about the floor.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—In the case of Jar-
vis Spencer against the bank of Baltimore,
concluded this morning by a verdict in favor
of the bank, under the instructions of the
Court the important questions were decided:
That when a note is drawn to order, dated
in the city of Baltimore, and endorsed by a
resident of Baltimore, and made negotiable
at the Bank in the city of Baltimore, pay-
ment of said note is properly demandable at
the counter of the bank where it is made
"negotiable" though the drawer may re-
side out of the city, and the place of his
residence be known at the bank; that the
word "negotiable," in commercial sense, is syn-
onymous with payable; and that a bank may
retain out of deposits in a bank by an en-
dorsement on such note a sum sufficient to cover
the amount of the note, interest and cost of
protest. The case is an important one and
will be carried to the Court of Appeals.
[Baltimore Patriot.

WESTERN LAND.—Since the issue of the
new warrants in June, we learn from the
Council Bluffs Bugle, that 315,000 acres
have been entered at the Council Bluffs
Land Office, with that class and nearly a
similar amount with the old warrants, be-
sides some half a million dollars, received on
cash entries.

STAGE ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.—At the
last session of the Missouri Legislature, a
law was passed incorporating a company to
establish a line of Stages from the western
part of that State to San Francisco. It is
stated that all the machinery necessary for
the management of such a company is pro-
vided, and the corporations are said to be
men of capital, who, if they determine to
carry out their project, can easily do it. At
the time of the agitation of this question in
the Legislature, calculations were made to
show that the route could be traveled in
twenty days, and that the road could be put
in order without any very extraordinary ex-
pense. The St. Louis Republican suggests
that application should be made at once to
Congress for the right of way, and a grant of
land along the line of route.

LARGE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—A large new
suspension bridge is to be built across the
Monongahela, from the Point to Jones Fer-
ry at Pittsburgh, the bridge is thirteen hun-
dred and fifty feet long and consists of two
Suspensions, supported by piers at each end
and one in the river. The first suspension is
900 feet long—the second 450 feet. The
bridge at its culminating point is 112 feet
from the water, as required by the Supreme
Court in the Wheeling Bridge Case. The
estimated cost of the bridge is \$400,000.

Moor, the escaped burglar at Kalamazoo,
has been retaken.

THE BUSINESS OF GRAND RAPIDS.—A
gentleman that was passing up Monroe street
last Saturday, counted one hundred and ten
teams, most of them double, between Howe's
Bookstore and D'Ooge's Grocery. Had he
extended his walk into Canal street, we have
no doubt that the number would have
amounted to quite two hundred. This will
give some idea of the great and growing busi-
ness of our city. The present excellent
sleighing keeps our city thronged through-
most of the day. Added to the rest, from
one to two hundred teams from the south
daily arrive and depart, bringing corn and
pork, and returning with plaster. About
three hundred tons of Plaster is being sold
daily, by dealers in this city.

Every branch of trade is extremely lively
at present, with us, with an excellent pros-
pect for the future.
[Grand Rapids Enquirer.

GAMBLING.—Let every young man avoid
all sorts of gambling as he would poison. A
poor man or boy should not allow himself ever
to toss up for a half-penny, for this is of-
ten the beginning of a habit of gambling,
and this ruinous crime creeps on by slow de-
grees. Whilst a man is minding his work,
he is playing the best game; he is sure to
win. A gambler never makes any good use
of his money, even if he should win. He
only gambles the more; and he is often re-
duced to beggary and despair. He is often
tempted to commit crimes for which his life
is forfeited to his country, or perhaps he puts
an end himself to his miserable existence.
If a gambler loses, he injures himself; if he
wins, he injures a companion or a friend. And
could any honest man enjoy money gained in
in such a way? [Advice to Laborers.

GOLDEN WEDDING.—The fiftieth anniver-
sary of the Wedding of Dea. Thomas Williams
of Vernon, Oneida Co. N. Y., was celebrat-
ed at the house where the aged couple have
resided for half a century since their mar-
riage, on Christmas. Representatives of five
generations were assembled on the occasion,
numbering thirty persons. The entire fifth
generation was comprised in one little curly-
headed fellow who lay on a bed asleep.—
[This boy had living, a short time since,
three great grandfathers, three great grand-
mothers. The father of Dea. Williams was
one of the famous "Tea party" at Boston, in
1773.

A DRUNKARD'S BRAIN.—Hyrtl, by far
the greatest anatomist of the age, used to
say he could distinguish in the darkest room,
by one stroke of the scalpel, the brain of an
inebriate from that of a person who had lived
soberly. Now and then he would congrat-
ulate his class upon the possession of a drunk-
ard's brain, admirably fitted from its hardness
and more complete preservation for the pur-
pose of demonstration. When an anatomist
wishes to preserve a human brain for any
length of time, he effects his object by keep-
ing that organ in a vessel of alcohol. From
a soft pulpy substance it then becomes com-
paratively hard.

PUNCH AND FANNY FERN.—What is the
height of woman's ambition? Diamonds!—
Punch.

Sagacious Punch! Do you know the rea-
son, it is because the more "diamonds" a wo-
man owns, the more precious she becomes in
the eyes of your discriminating sex. What
pair of male eyes ever saw a "crow-foot," gay
hair, or wrinkle in company with a genuine
diamond? Don't you go down on your mar-
row bones and swear that the owner is a Ve-
nus, a Hebe, a Juno, a sylph, a fairy, an angel?
Would you stop to look conunabially at the
most bewitching woman on earth, whose only
diamonds are in her eyes?—Well, it is no
marvel, Mr. Punch. The race of men are
about extinct. Now and then you will meet
with a specimen, but I am sorry to inform
you, that the most of them are nothing but
coat-tails, walking behind a moustache, dis-
tute of sufficient energy to earn their own
cigars and "Macassar," preferring to dangle
at the heels of a diamond wife, and meekly
receive their allowance, as her mamma's pri-
vilege and her own inclination may suggest.
It is out of my power to express to you
the veneration I feel for such a dignified
donkey, Mr. Punch. If I owned him, I im-
agine I should slip my bridle (bridal.)
Fanny Fern.

The Desert News of Oct. 10th says: "Gov.
Yount's office there is a sample of cotton
raised on the Santa Clara, which Mr.
Hurt, Indian agent, and a Virginian says
as good as any he has ever seen. It is beau-
tifully white, fine and silky, and proves the
still another important branch of home pro-
ductions can be added to swell the channel
Utah's prosperity."

A French Consul in China says that the
Chinese drive away consumption by smoking
a mixture of arsenic and tobacco; and a
Loud told the assembled physicians at the
Academy of Medicine years ago, that
smoking of arsenic was the only effective
cure for tubercular consumption.